New York Office, 49 Potter Building.

No. 13,119.

Little Tariff Legislation.

He Says They Cannot Get Anything

Corrections Needed.

mittee on ways and means and one of the

three men who, on the part of the House, conducted the conference with the Senate

on the tariff bill in the long session of the

last Congress, expressed the opinion today that the republicans would attempt very

little, if any, tariff legislation during the

next Congress. "They are," he said, "al-

ready making the plea that they won't have a majority in the Senate, evidently

for the purpose of excusing themselves to

their constituents. All the signs, indeed,

indicate that the greater part of the time

will be taken up with criticisms of the

Asked if he thought the democrats when

TO FIX HARBOR LINES.

A Commission Designated by the Sec-

retary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has desig-

nated a commission to carry out the pro-

visions of the act passed at the last ses-

sion of Congress to establish harbor lines and to fix the limits within which the United

States navigation rules for the prevention

of collisions shall apply. These lines will

the new international navigation rules

shall apply. The commission will consist

of Gen. Duffield, superintendent of the

coast and geodetic survey, as president;

Capt. Wilde, naval secretary of the light

house board; W. E. T. Chamberlin, com-

missioner of navigation, as secretary; Gen. Dumont, supervising inspector general of steam vessels, and Capt. Shoemaker, chief

steam vessels, and Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service. Requests will be sent at once to the trade, maritime and pilot associations at each of the ocean and gulf ports of the country, asking for their views as to the proposed harbor lines at their respective ports. A Philadelphia body has already asked that for that port the harbor line be run from Cape Hen-

Interior Department Changes.

The following official changes were an-

nounced in the Department of the Interior

Patent office-Appointment, John W.Stree of New York confidential clerk to the com-

Pension office-Promotions. David B

Klinger of Pennsylvania, clerk, \$1,000 to

5000 to \$1,000.
Office of the Secretary—Promotion, John

E. Dawson of Massachusetts, \$900 to \$1,200

E. Dawson of Massachusetts, \$900 to \$1,200.
Geological survéy—Appointment by transfer from general land office, Charles H. Fitch of New Mexico, tcpographer, \$2,500, by promotion from clerk at \$1,800. Appointment, Mrs. Lizzie M. Alexander of the state of Washington, stenographer and typewriter, \$75 per month.

General land office—Promotions, John S. Williams of Joya clerk \$1,000 to \$1,800.

Williams of Iowa, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,800; Amherst W. Barber of Florida, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Waller R. Staples, jr., of Virginia, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Miss Laura O. Friebus of District of Columbia, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss India A. Pugh of West Virginia, \$000 to \$1,200;

office of Indian affairs—Promotions, John R. Wise of Wisconsin, clerk, \$1,200 to \$1,400, on allotments roll; Wm. H. Gibbs of Mis-

sissippi, \$900 to \$1,000, on allotments roll; Frank M. Conser of Ohio, clerk, \$1,000 to

The German Ambassador Transferred

Baron Von Saurma-Jeltsch, now German

ambassador to the United States, has been

appointed as the successor of Prince Von

The German embassy has not been offi-

cially advised of the reported transfer of

Baron Von Saurma-Jeltsch, now German

ambassador at Washington, to Constanti-

nople. The German embassy in Turkey is

a particularly important one, and there are

a particularly important one, and there are three ambassadors in the German service who naturally would precede Baron Von Saurma-Jeltsch for this honor. It is believed, however, that the mention of his name is due to his long service in the orient, as he was counsellor of the embassy at Constantinofle, and afterward minister at Bucharest and in the Balkans. It is now definitely known that the German government will send an agricultural

man government will send an agricultura

attache to the embassy here; but word ha not yet come as to the official to be named

The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung says that

\$1,200, on depredation claims

Randolin at Constantinople.

John E. Armstrong of New York,

missioner, \$1,400.

Through the Senate-Tariff

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# HOW GARZA DIED

Story of the Attack on Bocas Del

END OF THE COLOMBIAN REBELLION

Complete Discomfiture of the Insurgents.

MINISTER BAKER'S ADVICES

COLON, Colombia, March 14.-The folwing are the details of the attack recentwhich the notorious Mexican bandit, Cata-rino Garza, was killed:

At about 4 g'clock on Friday morning, March 8, a party of rebels from Nicaragua ade a desperate attack upon Bocas Del Toro. The rebels were well armed with Greytown, Nicaragua, according to one re-port, or from Port Limon, Costa Rica. In my case they reached Bocas Del Toro in the schooner Favor De Dios. The attackeadership of Catarino Garza, Perciera Castro and Sofanor More, a lawyer.

After landing, under the cover of darkess, the rebels captured the policemer chard over them, made an attack upon the alaboose and liberated all the prisoners. The rebels then proceeded up the street with the intention of attacking the quartel, which was garrisoned by about forty solders, under the command of Lieut. Lopez. Before attacking the quartel Garza's band roke into a house belonging to J. H. D. Before attacking the quartel Garza's band broke into a house belonging to J. H. D. Klnke, opposite the quartel, and from the upper story of Mr. Finke's house they opened fire upon the quartel. The government soldiers were taken by surprise and some of them were killed while still in their bunks by bullets which passed through the wooden walls of the building. But, when aroused, the soldiers fought gallantly. Their lieutenant was killed. The firing brought a number of citizens to the assistance of the troops, and among them Senor Serafin Jovane, the local political judge, and his secretary, A. R. Perez, displayed much bravery.

much bravery.

During the fighting 10 rebels were killed, 15 were wounded and 25 taken prisoners. On the government side there were 4 killed and 9 wounded. Among the rebels killed

were Garza and Castro.

As soon as the invaders saw these two men fall, and being utterly unprepared for the determined resistance they had met with, they retreated toward the outskirts of the town and disappeared in the brush. Tried to Fire the Town.

During the encounter an attempt was de to set fire to the town, Percira Castro having charge of this work. He satur ated the side of a house with kerosene, and as in the act of lighting a match to start the conflagration when he was noticed by a soldier, who shot him dead. The rebels

the conflagration when he was noticed by a soldier, who shot him dead. The rebels also made an unsuccessful attempt to use dynamite in their operations.

At certain periods of the fighting the firing was very wild and several women were killed. In addition, a child in its mother's arms was shot through the jaw. Miss Nellie Isaacs, the government school mistress, is reported to be among the slain. The government officials, after the engagement, captured the schooner Favor De Dios, and found on board of her 80 rifles, 20,000 cartridges, and blankets, clothing and rations for the rebels.

The Atlanta's Marines Landed. Naturally the attack upon Bocas Del Toro caused great excitement, and at the request of the United States consular narines from the United States cruiser Atlanta were landed for the protection of American interests. On March 10 a de American interests. On March 10 a detachment of forty-five soldiers were sent from here to Bocas Del Toro, and the marines from the Atlanta re-embarked on that vessel the following day.

An official bulletin was published on Tuesday, March 12, containing eight short messages to the governor of Panama in regard to the recent victory of the Colombia.

sages to the governor of Panama in regar-to the recent victory of the Colombian gar-rison at Bocas Del Toro.

## A Decisive Battle.

As this letter is mailed a crisis has been reached in the revolution in Colombia. A decisive battle is about to be fought in the department of Santander. Gen. Reyes, the commander of the government troops, is at Cucuta with 5,000 men, and he is there awaiting the arrival of Gen. Mateus, who is at the head of reinforcements numbering 5,000 men. When these two bodies o ing 5,000 men. When these two bodies of troops are joined together a combined attack will be made upon the rebel forces, estimated to number about 6,000. This will be the largest number of men who have met in battle on Colombian soil since the war with Spain. News of the result of this encounter is anxicusly expected here.

Result of the Battle. Since the above letter was mailed the Associated Press correspondent at Colon, on March 18, cabled that a telegraphic mes sage had been received there from Pres ident Caro, dated Bogota, announcing that the revolution in the republic of Colomthe revolution in the republic of Colombia was ended. The dispatch added that the triumph of Gen. Reyes over the rebels had been complete. The decisive engagement referrd to in the letter from Colon was fought near Medaga in the department of Santander. It was also announced that a rebel force, numbering three thousand men was defeated by Gen. Mateus at Cucuta. The rebels retreated toward Boyaca, and there surrendered to Gen. Mateus.

# Minister Baker's Account.

Under date of San Jose, Costa Rica March 10, United States Minister Baker confirms the report of the death of Garza, the notorious Mexican revolutionist and outlaw, who for a long time operated on northern border of Mexico along the Rio Grande. The minister says that Gar-sa for some time past had been residing in Costa Rica, but recently left Port Li-mon for San Juan Del Norte, Nicaragua. Rio Grande. The minister says that Gara for some time past had been residing
in Costa Rica, but recently left Port Limon for San Juan Del Norte, Nicaragua.
At that place he gathered around him
some thirty men, chiefly Colombian exiles,
and secured money and a quantity of small
arms. A small sailing craft was chartered
and the party embarked on the 2d instant,
landing the following day at Cahuita, thirty-five miles south of Port Limon. Here
Garza took quarters with an American
named Reynolds, and awaited the expected
arrival of the Colombian exiles from the
interior. In this, however, he was disapinterior. In this, however, he was disap pointed, as Costa Rica immediately stopped pointed, as Costa Rica immediately stopped communication with Port Cahuita and dispatched a body of soldiers by land to capture the revolutionists; the minister of war himself going as far as Limon. On the 8th instant Garza received warning of the approach of Costa Rican troops, and with faxty followers, embarked in two small craft for Bocas Del Toro, Colombia. Upon arriving at that point the party at once attacked the barracks, but were defeated; Garza and eleven followers, including Dr. Pereira Castro, second in command, and a Gen. Moreira were killed, the remainder of the party being taken prisoners by the Colombian authorities.

Revenue Cutter Service Appointment The President today appointed Chas. C Fengar a first lieutenant in the revenue outter service, and Chester M. White a second lieutenant in the same service.

He Thinks the Republicans Will Attempt Sympathizers Released From the Havana Prison.

SANGUILLY CHARGED WITH TREACHERY

Judge A. B. Montgomery of the fourth kentucky district; a member of the comsurgents?

TAMPA, Fla., March 22.-Incoming pas sengers by the latest boat from Havana report that sympathizers with the Cuban re bellion who were arrested during the disturbance have been released by the government from Havana prisons. They are watched, it is believed, and should they be rearrested will be confined at Matanzas This release, it is believed, is to clear the prisons of Havana so that no evidence of ebellion shall be observed by visitors.

It is stated that the Havana public have no knowledge of arrested rebels or suspects, because they are all confined at Matanzas. forty miles down the island. The Matanzas prison recently has been double garrisoned and cannons have been drawn into position around the prisons.

### Gen. Sanguilly's Case.

will be taken up with criticisms of the work of the Congress which has just closed, without seriously attempting any improvement, and possibly with getting through some makeshift on the financial question. The chances are good, however, that they will find themselves as incapable of reaching an agreement on silver as we were. Of course, they will have such a vast majority in the House that they may get something through that body, but they will not succeed in the Senate. In that respect also the republicans will probably be as we were. We got everything through the House that we trued to get through until after the November election demoralized us, but we found our difficulty with the Senate. We were unable to do much in that body because there was never a tariff reform majority in the Senate." Gen. Sanguilly, who was the revolutionist leader in the Havana district of Cuba, and who was arrested and is now being tried by civil courts, along with Aguirre, who was Asked if he thought the democrats when they should return to power would attempt to correct the tariff law to correspond with the ideas advanced by the House in the supplementary tariff bills, he replied in the affirmative, and added that there were also other changes than those which should be made, as, for instance, in the metal schedule, which he denounced as grossly unfair, and in the woolen schedule, which should be toned down somewhat. As a whole, however, he thinks the present law a vast improvement over the McKinley law, and expresses the belief that the people will see this and acknowledge it when times improve in a way to permit them to consider the matter without prejudice. rived passengers to have collected \$265,000 on the Thursday night preceding his arrest. He then told his fellow insurrectionists to He then told his fellow insurrectionists to be ready for action on Sunday. On Sunday, February 24, however, he was arrested, and, at the instance of American Consul Williams, has been accorded a civil trial instead of trial by the martial code. It has transpired, according to the latest information from Havana, that Gen. Sanguilly was not only the apostle of the revolutionist propoganda for the Havana department, but when the uprising came he was relied on to lead the forces of insurrection on the field. Being a battle-scarred veteran of the revolution of 1868, the insurrectionists trusted and revered Gen. Sanguilly. Confidence in him was absolute.

The statement now comes from a passer ger just arrived that the insurrectionists for about eight years past, has been receiving \$200 a month from the Spanish government to keep it advised of any plots against ment to keep it advised of any plots against the government by the Cubans. In support of this statement is cited the fact that while now in prison Gen. Sanguilly is daily visited by prominent ladies of Havana, that he is banqueted in prison, that his family visit him at will, and that his son sleeps with him nightly. The insurrectionists, who thus are convinced that they were betrayed by Sanguilly, claim now to have learned more of the collection of funds by Sanguilly.

Manuel Garcia, the outlaw, under an edic Manuel Garcia, the outlaw, under an edict of Spain, would have had naught to fear from a new government by insurrectionists, and hence desired their success in the present effort for freedom. It is now stated by a man just arrived here that the rebels have learned that Garcia, soon before his death early this month, offered Gen. Marti, the head of the revolution. the head of the revolution, the sum of \$5,000. Gen. Marti, it is stated, refused but Garcia subsequently gave the money to Gen. Sanguilly for the same purpose.

the harbor line be run from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles. This would include all of Delaware bay within the harbor limits, and as this suggestion seems to meet with the approval of the members of the commission, it is likely that this line will be finally agreed upon. Angry at Sanguilly. Soon afterward Garcia was killed, and the rebels, it is asserted, believe that Sanguilly kept or turned over to the Spanish government this and other moneys collected by him. The insurrectionists, it is declared, are now determined that if Sanguilly is released his life shall pay the forfeit of what they deem to be his treachers

test of what they deem to be his treachery to their cause.

Bearing upon the above, and yet freshly independent of it, there came here last evening from Cuba information that the Spanish government intend to send Gen. Sanguilly to the Philippine Island, ostensibly as a provider in the control of the contr sibly as an exile prisoner. The insurre-tionists claim to have learned, howeve that it is the plan of the government to send Sanguilly to the Philippine Island to lead the government forces against the up-rising now in progress there, and that he is to be given \$10,000 for so doing. It is presumed Sanguilly will be glad to do this to escape the peril that will surround him should he be set free in Havana or any where else in Cuba.

Nine Thousand Rifles Disappear. What has become of 9,700 rifles that have een for two years past stored in Havana? That is a question that is said now to b puzzling the Spanish government. Two years ago the agent in Havana of a Spanish arms manufacturing company contract ed with the Cuban government to supply 10.000 rifles. Before delivery, however, rival gun firm won over the government, and when Agent Larranaga, for the original contractors, delivered his goods they were refused on the pretext of some defect and the other firm's goods were accepted. The rejected arms were stored away, and recently the government bethought itself to ascertain the condition and whereabouts of the stored arms. The raid on the store houses has already been made public, and the alleged facts that only seventy-five guns were found. The made public, and the alleged facts that only seventy-five guns were found. The surrounding facts were not given, how-ever, and it now transpires that there were 200 rifles found of the 10,000 rifles stored. Where are the balance of the 10,000 rifles?

Reinforcements From Spain.

It is stated by the arrivals here las night that 8,500 soldiers from Spain arrived in Havana by man-of-war Wednesday of this week. They are said to be largely youths from fourteen years of age upwards From eastern Cuba, the disturbed district,

From eastern Cuba, the disturbed district, came reports that Henry Brooks is in charge of about 4,000 men at or about Batre. General Macceo has forces about Bayalo. General Macceo has forces about Bayalo. General Joselar is said to be near Puerto Principe organizing forces.

General Masso, who went from Santiago, is reported to have fought Spanish troops near Manzanillo on the 17th of March with reported loss to the Spaniards and unknown loss to Cubans. General Guillermon is reported to be near Santiago with 4,000 men divided into five companies. For the next two months, it is stated, there will be no violent progress in the revolution, as the Cubans do not intend now to assume the aggressive. Early in June, the opening of the rainy season, the Spanish troops not accilmated will be on the field exposed to the elements, and yellow fever is relied upon to move strongly against them and to kill more troops than the Cubans might with rifies.

\* Relying on the Rains.

## . Relying on the Rains.

The new Spanish guns of delicate mechanism are relied upon to rust and fail in the heavy rains, while the Cuban rifles of American make are relied upon for better service. After this season the Cubans expect to begin their aggressive and determined warfare. In the last re belliod about 2,000 men, it is said, were sen from Spain to Cuba and only 10 per cen are said to have been killed in war, the majority of them, it is said, having per ished by disease.

MADRID, March 22.-The Epoca and the Nacenal persist in saying that the governor

JUDGE MONTGOMERY'S VIEW THE REVOLT IN CUBA general of Cuba, General Calleja, has asked for large reinforcements. The government officials, however, deny the report.

officials, however, deny the report.

The Liberal accuses the American press of fostering rebellion and hostility to Spain and of partiality to the rebel cause, which, the newspaper mentioned claims, is supported mainly by funds gathered from the cigar manufacturers of Tampa and Key West. The Liberal also declares that an enormous quantity of arms and ammunition was landed in Cuba previous to the outbreak by American fishermen, and urges upon Spain to impress America with the advisability of not favoring fillbusters and to require a more friendly attitude upon the part of the American consul at Havana.

A Hot-Bed of Revolution. "The interior of Cuba is a hot-bed of revolution," says H. H. Schmedding. Mr. Schmedding is the acting manager of a dramatic exchange and is on his way to GARCIA ALSO ACCUSED Chicago from Havana, Cuba, whither he had gone on an unsuccessful mission to cry to secure Cuban dancers. "There is nothing but war talk done or thought of at Havana," continued Mr. Schmedding, "and the trouble is only beginning. As soon as the crops are laid by and Cubans can secure a few more arms and a greater supply of ammunition the fun will begin in earnest. Feeling is very bitter on the island. There are three races or nationalities of people in Cuba—the Spanlard, the Cuban and the Cuban negro. The Cuban is taxed by the Spanlard, who does the taxing and sends the money to Spain. The negro is the serf—the common servant of all. had gone on an unsuccessful mission to

all.

"These races are held together by force, and they watch each other's movements jealously. Each knows that there is no love between them and each knows that the other is waiting an opportunity for a fight to the death. The Cuban has one ideal—one man, who is above that other man, and that man is the American. To this country the Cuban looks for succor, for liberty, for life. Out of American friend-ship and American sentiment must spring the savior of the Cuban's political, social and commercial salvation."

### FISHER ISLANDS ATTACKED. The Japanese Intend to Make Then

HONG KONG, March 22.-The Japanes fleet which has been off the Pescadores Islands, or Fisher's Islands, between Formosa and the Chinese mainland, has attacked those islands. Fighting, according to the latest advices, is still proceeding. As previously announced, it is the intention of the Japanese to make the Pescadores Islands their base of operations against the

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN HUNGARY. Action on the Church Bill by the

BUDA PESTH, March 22.-The house of magnates today during the discussion of the ecclesiastical bills rejected, by a vote of 123 to 120, the motion made on behalf of the clerical party to expunge the clauses which exempt from church penalties nonperformance of acts required by the church if these acts are in contravention of civil

law.

The magnates afterward, by a vote of 126 to 118, adopted a proposal to eliminate the whole chapter dealing with persons of no religious belief. By this vote the entire religious freedom of the bill is regarded as last

## The Situation in Chitral

CALCUTTA, India, March 22. The situation of affairs in Chitral has grown serious. Lieut. Ross of the fourteenth regiment has been attacked by the enemy and killed, with some of his men. Chitral has killed, with some of his men. Chitral has been 'n a disturbed state ever since early in January last, when Nizan-Ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, was murdered by his younger brother, Amir-Ul-Mulk, who established himself as mehtar. Amir-Ul-Mulk is described as a young man of weak character, with little intelligence or experience.

American Income Tax Abroad. LONDON, March 22.-The secretary of the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, in the house of commons today, replying to a ing the west division of Waterford, said that all holders of United States securities must, under penalty, send their income re-turns to the proper American authorities before April 15. He added that for details on this subject they should apply to the British consul general at New York. Brokers' Rights in Throgmorton Street.

LONDON, March 22.-Mr. Paxton, the prominent member of the stock exchange who was arrested yesterday in Throgmor ton street as a result of the disturbances between the stock brokers and the police, was discharged this morning. The magis trate, however, said that the brokers must understand that Throgmorton street was not for their use alone, but for general traffic, and any interference with the polic in clearing the street would be severely dealt with.

## Declare Their Loyalty.

MADRID, March 22 .- The chief officers of the garrison of Madrid sent a deputation today to Marshal Martinez Campos to as sure him that they would serve the throne and the government and that there was n question that loyalty and the same opinion animated Spanish soldiers of all ranks. Proceedings against certain provincial newspapers which have been attacking the army are being taken. The proprietors and editors of some of these papers are to be tried before courts-martial. At Reus, province of Terracons that the same opinion and the same opin ince of Tarragona, three newspaper mer have been arrested by order of a military

### Incredulity at Madrid. MADRID, March 22. - Government of

ficials who have been interviewed here by a representative of the Associated Presi say that they do not believe an American schooner has been sunk by a Spanish war-

Slight Earthquake Shocks. ROME, March 22.-At 3:30 a.m. today

slight earthquake shocks were felt at Reg-

## TROUBLE WHERE TROOPS WERE. Chief Brennan's Report on the Debrastrike at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 22.-Chief of Police Brennan, in his annual report, declares that the Debs strike was an unimportant affair According to Chief Brennan, the most an noying element consisted of half-grown boys, who were determined to do mischief The report says:

"It is a notable fact that there was n trouble where there were no troops. In all cases where the police were left to themselves peace was preserved, property was kept uninjured and the interference with non-union workmen was trilling."

The report severely denounced the con-duct of the deputy United States marshals,

who are declared to have been hastily gathered largely from the scum and refuse of the lowest class of the city's population.

There is a provision in the sundry civil

bill which will probably result in the survey of all lands within the limits of rail ad grants. By the terms of grants to railroads, the roads were compelled to pay railroads, the roads were compelled to pay for the surveys of their lands before title culd pass, but thereafter the government is obliged to pay for the survey of even numbered sections within these grants. The surveys have gone along rather slowly, as the appropriations have been used outside as well as inside the grants. But in the last bill a separate appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the survey of lands within railroad grants, and it is made a within railroad grants, and it is made a

## OFFICIAL SECRECY

Some Cases in Which Disastrous Results Have Followed.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC

Instances for the District Commissioners to Consider.

THE PEOPLE THE GOVERNMENT

In the opinion of some people, the District Commissioners, before proceeding trying to keep the public in the dark respecting the transaction of the public's ousiness, would do well to consider results that have attended the same policy when matters of national consequence. There have been two cases in point within the past year where a prominent officer of the government, who, as events showed, had the object of severe attack because of a useless effort on the part of other officials to withhold from the public particulars respecting important transactions.

### The Tariff Bill. The first of these cases grew out of the

reparation of the tariff bill. When the Wilson bill reached the Senate, and the democratic Senators decided to lay a tax on sugar, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who was at the head of the subcommittee charged with revising the work of the House, went to Secretary Carlisle to consult about this particular item. This was entirely natural and proper, for two reasons: In the first place, Mr. Carlisle was a recognized authority on the whole tariff question, and, in the second place, the Treasury Departin the second place, the Treasury Department would have to administer the law when enacted. Every consideration, therefore, justified the consultation. Mr. Carlisle, without hesitation, assisted in putting the item into shape, and with his own pen made an interlineation in the type-written copy. There was nothing necessary to be concealed about the matter. The paper was to be submitted to the Senate finance committee, of which there were republican members, and in this way its contents became known to the opposition. contents became known to the opposition. They did become so known, and, the fight

they did become so known, and, the fight being a hot one, a partisan twist was given to the transaction and Mr. Carlisle was almost savagely assailed.

The duty of those in possession of the paper was plain as day. It was practically a public document, and the public was entitled to know all about it. But there were denials and equivocations, until the matter. titled to know all about it. But there were denials and equivocations, until the matter became involved with the sugar trust investigation, and the paper was forced into print. Then followed weeks of charges and counter-charges, during which Mr. Carlisle became the target for every gun the opposition could train on him. He himself was helpless. He had assisted in the preparation of the sugar schedule, and he had revised the copy submitted to him. He never thought of denying the fact. But others not so frank decided that it was none of the public's business to inquire, and they put themselves and him in a very mortifying and embarrassing attitude.

The Bond Syndicate Contract.

## The Bond Syndicate Contract.

The second case grew out of the sale of bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate. Here again was a transaction the full particulars of which the public had every right to know. In fact, the transaction, in so far as the government was to be legally bound in any way, could not contain a secret feature. Whatever the bond called for between the government and the bank-ers was in writing, and this, in a sense, was a public document. The terms of this instrument, many people believe, ought to have been promptly published. But again it became necessary to the publication. The bargain struck was considered, even by many democrats, a hard one against the government. The republican leaders in Congress took the matter up. Mr. Carlisle was invited to appear before the ways and Congress took the matter up. Mr. Carlisle was invited to appear before the ways and means committee of the House, and did so, but requested that the doors be closed. Instantly this was seized as evidence that the administration's case was weak, and it was begging for quarter. Rumors as to the terms of the contract and as to verbal agreements between the administration and the bankers multiplied on every hand. In the bankers multiplied on every hand. In the Senate a demand was made by resolu-tion for a copy of the contract, and this caused the Secretary to give the contract at once to the newspapers. But it was too late to save the administration, and Mr. Carlisle in particular, from much severe criticism. The republican leaders and some democratic newspapers were all the more bitter in their animadversions because of the way in which the particulars had been held back. In fact, this has let to the sugthe way in which the particulas had been held back. In fact, this has led to the sug restion that all the particulars are not ye mown, and that the matter may be m subject of a special investigation by

## Minister Thurston's Case.

Still a third case exists, but inasmuch a it is not as yet fully developed, less com ment is made about it in connection with the local matter. But it is thought strang that Secretary Gresham should be willing to let Minister Thurston rest for a day un der a cloud of conjecture as to the real rea sons prompting the request for his recal Judge Gresham practically admits that the request has been made, and he knows the umerous reasons that the public now as sign for it. It is a matter of the highes importance both to the public and to Mr Thurston, and within a few days at far thest a reply is expected from the Ha walian government. Eventually the whole story must come out, and this being true it seems strange that any part of the pro ceedings should have been conducted in a secret manner. It recalls too strongly for the administration's good the course pur-sued at the time Mr. Willis was sent to Honolulu, and when the purpose was t make the American minister an instru make the American minister an instru-ment for the overthrow of the very gov-ernment to which he stood accredited. Se-crecy in such a case as that is useful, but it necessarily becomes a part of the dis-creditableness of the scheme. But in Minister Thurston's case both he and the public were, and are entitled to

and the public were, and are, entitled to fair and open treatment. In this country the people are the government, and if foreign ministers are accused by the people's representatives, the people ike to act as the jury. They did in the case of Lord Sackville, and it was public sentiment and no individual disgruntlement of either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bayard that sent the Englishman home.

### An Offense Against the Public. It is a far cry, of course, from nationa

and international affairs to the local business of the District of Columbia. But there are many people who believe that there are certain rules that run, or should run, through the modes of transacting all public business, and that if is a serious mistake for officials to lock their doors and give to their official actions the appear give to their official actions the appear-ance of having been shaped in a corner. Particulars for the legitimate purposes of the press ought always to be obtainable. There is no sort of analogy between the business of a public office and that of a detective bureau, and those who try to withhold news in which the public is right-fully interested are guilty of an offense fully interested are guilty of an offense against the public, whose servants they

# THRIFTY CONGRESSMEN SPAIN'S MINISTER

Saved Stationery and Mileage Money and Sold Documents and Seed.

Railway Passes Were Unusually Plentiful-The Government Buying Back Its Own Publications.

Evidence is multiplying to show that some of the members of the Fifty-third A Rumor of an Ultimatum From Congress were very thrifty fellows, and that they did not let anything get away from them. The latest indication of thi fact, coming upon the top of considerable gossip and rumor of a similar nature, is the detection of a Representative in the act of selling to the Department of 'Agriculture the quota of garden seed issued to him by the government.

The report of the clerk of the Hous of Representatives, issued just before the adjournment of Congress, shows that a large number of Representatives did not draw any stationery during the three sessions of Congress, but instead took the \$375 in cash, the equivalent of their stationery accounts. Of course they had a right to do this under the law, but the gossips say that in many cases the members of the House used the stationery furnished to the committees of which they were members, thereby enabling them to get along without touching their own accounts. Each committee was furnished a certain amount of stationery, and the full quota was usually drawn. draw any stationery during the three ses

The Milenge Privilege. The mileage privilege, of course, is an old story, and the Congressmen had a rich haul in this for the three sessions. The men who did not travel on passes were very few in number, but they all raked off the mileage. Railroad passes

were unusually plentiful in the last Congress, owing to pending rallway legislation, and those members who were sharp supplied themselves with annual passes, which would enable them to do a little traveling during the summer.

Evidences are plentiful of wholesale disposals of government publications by members of the House. There was a large distribution of books among the outgoing members, and some of the volumes were valuable. Many of these have been bought, it is said, by dealers, who paid the Congressmen cash and who expect to realize a profit upon the sale of the books in the future.

The Agricultural Department has recently been obliged to purchase 200 copies of one of the compression. were unusually plentiful in the last Con-

been obliged to purchase 200 copies of one of its own publications, paying the bookseller 50 cents a copy. Of course, the dealer had bought them from Congressmen, knowing that there would be a later demand for the publication.

The traffic in seed is a new feature of congressional thrift. It was but recently that the Agricultural Department got an idea that there was something crooked in the seed transactions of some members, and steps were taken to catch the offenders. and steps were taken to catch the offenders. It is expected that evidence will be obtained of several shady transactions in seed on the part of Congressmen, and it is said that Secretary Morton proposes to publish all the facts in connection with the matter in a report to the next Congress, in which he will recommend some changes in the method of distributing seed and department publications.

### Pensions Granted. Among the pensions granted today were

he following: District of Columbia-Herman Foster, Henry Reed, Wright Chalender, Samuel M Smith, Mary E. Woods, Anacostia; Joseph L. Heise.

Maryland-Henry Wake, Baltimore: Wm. P. Mason, Pocomoke City; Josiah Johnson, Renson's; Geo. Armstrong, Baltimore; John Zeigler, Baltimore; Mary E. Winterbottom, Cambridge; Geo. M. Barnes, Hagerstown; Joseph Smith, Rockville; Thaddeus Kelly, Baltimore; David Curley, Hagerstown; Baitimore; David Curiey, Hagerstown; Herace D. Taylor, Baltimore; Lucy Holivee, Hughesville; Frances M. Darsh, Baltimore; Mary Plece, Baltimore; Ann M. McLaugh-lin, Baltimore. Virginia—Patrick R. Towey, Elizabeth

City; Richard Booker, Wilton; Titus Brooks, Linden; John Poole, Elizabeth City; Ed-ward Gillispy, Elizabeth City; John F. Jarbee, Carlins; Samuel Juniper, Hampton; William Armstead, Norfolk.

### Personal Mention. Secretary Carlisle has gone to New York

to meet his son, who is returning from a visit to Europe for the benefit of his Cant. John R. Bartlett of the navy is it

the city on leave. He is stopping at 1908 F street. Assistant Secretary Hamlin has gone to New York to make arrangements with the customs officials for the landing without delay of passengers from steamships which

arrive in the night.

Commissioner Miller of the internal reve

nue bureau, although not fully recovered from a recent attack of the grip, is well enough to be out. He spends a few hours each day at the office.

### Two Trilby Post Offices. Two post offices have been named Trilby

since that craze set in, and the post office officials believe that there will be fortyfour such offices before the fad dies. On is Trilby, Franklin county, Ohio, and the second Trifby, Schuyler county, Ill. It is not an objectionable name, and was given pass on the appropriateness of a name, bu upon its eligibility. If it does not conflic long and it is not liable to be confused with another office when the name is set down in writing, then the certificate of name will be likely to issue. No objection can be urged by the Post Office Department against the name Trilby.

## Diamond Cutters Anxious.

Treasury officials are informed of the recent arrival in New York of about 100 dia nond cutters from Amsterdam. Under the decisions of the department in force when they sailed, they were entitled to enter the United States under contract to engage in diamond cutting, which up to very re cently was held to be a new industry in this country. Within a short time of their this country. Within a short time of their arrival, however, the practice of the department was changed, Secretary Carlisle having decided that diamond cutting was not a "new industry" within the meaning of the immigration laws. This decision has been appealed from to the courts, and the question now arises, "what course shall be pursued with the new arrivals pending a decision of the question by the courts?"

## For Ex-Chief Clerk Daniels

The silver service which is to be presen ed to Mr. Josephus Daniels, ex-chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, as a testimonial from the officers and employes of the department, was placed on exhibition at the department today. There were very few clerks who did not take a look at it. It was universally admired.

## Government Receipts.

National bank notes received today for redemption, \$349,053. Government receipts From internal revenue, \$331,643; customs, \$446,458; miscellaneous, \$10,758.

The San Francisco. The flagship San Francisco arrived at Corfu, Greece, today.

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pesterday's Star contained 44 columns of advertisements, made up

of 668 separate announces ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

His Somewhat Strained Relations

# With Mr. Gresham. HIS REPORTED DESIRE TO GO ELSEWHERE

Uncle Sam.

## MURUAGA'S POSITION

It is currently reported that Senor Mu-

ruaga, the Spanish minister, cabled his resignation to his home government on account of complications arising from the Allianca affair, and that a reply has been received from Spain instructing him to retain his official position at Washington as the representative of the Spanish government. It has been impossible to secure either a confirmation or denial of this statement from official sources. Minister Muruaga refuses positively to discuss the matter, and State Department officials, as usual, have "nothing to say." There are good grounds for the belief, however, that the Spanish minister has signified a strong desire to be relieved from further service at this capital, and that he will be trans-ferred to another field of usefulness as soon as the correspondence over the Allianca affair has passed the acute stage in which it now stands. It is important that Spain should have a diplomatic representative in Washington under existing conditions, and even if his successor should be selected at once it would be several weeks before he could arrive here.

### No Immedite Change.

It is therefore assumed that there will be no immediate change in the Spanish legation here unless it should be caused by 'he

tion here unless it should be caused by 'he termination of diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, as a result of Secretary Gresham's peremptory demand for an instant apology.

Although it is known that Secretary Gresham is displeased at Senor Muruaga's published criticisms of his course toward the Spanish government in the Allianca matter, it is not generally believed that he has demanded his recall or has informed Senor Muruaga of his views on the subject. It is whispered in diplomatic circles that Mr. Muruaga finds his official intercourse with Mr. Gresham far from congenial and that he would prefer a transfer to another country. He thought Mr. Gresham ought to have given him time to ascertain the facts in the Allianca affair before issuing his manifesto to Spain, and his great fault, according to his critics, was in publicly expressing that opinion.

A Rumored Ultimatum.

## A Rumored Ultimatum.

It is now said that another sensation is to be sprung in this matter. The rumor is that the Secretary of State is chafing under the failure of Spain to comply with his demands, and that if there is further delay he will send a sharp note of reminder that ne will send a sharp note of reminder that the terms of his message must be met at once. His original demand was submitted eight days ago, and has not yet been com-plied with, so far as can be ascertained. It is said that the question of sending an ultimatum to Spain was considered at to-day's cabinet meeting, but the report can-not be verified.

Senor Muruaga's Position. gentleman who claims to know the facts about Mr. Muruaga's resignation is quoted as follows:

"The minister was very ser the criticisms in view of the fact that he had been zealously working to further the interests of his government throughout the whole Cuban troubles. He felt that, in view of the criticism, his government was not altogether satisfied with his course, which, it is said, has also been misrepresented by some American newspapers. The minister himself comments severely on the way he has been miscusted by some minister himself comments severely on the way he has been misquoted by several journals of this country. His resignation was consequently sent in on March 14, and the reply he received from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs was such as to completely vindicate his position. It stated that the Spanish government was pleased with the manner in which Minister Muruaga had represented his government in the United States, and the acceptance of his resignation for that reason would have to be refused. While the minister, of course, is very much gratified that his government appreciates his services so highly, still he felt that if they were otherwise it was but proper that he should tender his resignation. As it was not accepted, the minister will, of course, withdraw it."

The Resignation Withdrawn. Later this afternoon it was announced positively that Minister Muruaga, about a week ago, forwarded his resignation to cause of certain criticisms made in Cuba. The resignation was withdrawn at the re-

cause of certain criticisms made in Cuba. The resignation was withdrawn at the request of the Spanish government. This is regarded as closing that phase of the recent agitation, so that Senor Muruaga will continue as minister from Spain until further action is taken.

His friends in the diplomatic corps say he has no desire to leave at a time when his services are needed here in the effort of Spain to check the Cuban uprising. There is reason to believe, however, that he will ask for a leave of absence as soon as affairs assume a mcre pacific aspect.

No Reply Received. The reply of Spain to Secretary Gresham's lemand for an apology on the Allianca

matter was not received today, and there is an apparent cessation of action both at the Spanish capital and in Cuba.

This is accounted for by the fact that the new cabinet of Spain is not yet formed, and the acting officials of the foreign office

## are subordinates who would not anticipate the action of the incoming ministry in the incident with the United States. Renly to the Indiana.

Commissioner Browning today made a reply to the many requests of the delegation of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, who have been holding a council with him for several days and stating their grievances. Several of their requests, such as changing of allotments and giving them a portion of their funds, could not be com-plied with, unless Congress should so diavailable he would try to give them more agricultural implements, and secure if pos-sible an increase for their farming opera-

## Sadie Nixon Pardoned.

The President has granted a pardon to Sadie Nixon, who was convicted in the Police Court of carrying concealed weapons and sentenced February 4, 1895, to \$50 fine and in default to sixty days' imprisonment in the District jail. This action was taken at the suggestion of the United States district attorney and on the ground that it was merciful to the woman and her newly born babe.

The Conditon of the Treasury. Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$185,639,436; gold reserve, \$90,749,534; net silver, \$18,372,810; net silver of 1800, \$5,271; United States notes in the 992,013; treasury notes of 1890, \$31,187,214. Total receipts—This day, \$788,860; this month, \$18,870,931. Total expenditures— This day, \$1,023,502; this month, \$21,971,518.

Presidential Postmasters. The President has appointed the follow ing postmasters: Illinois-Mound City, Henry G. Carter. Iowa-Corydon, John Stirling, jr.

Smith. -Montana-Philipsburg, Allen P. Bowie, New Hampshire-Laconia, John O'Lough-

Massachusetts-Stockbridge, Agnes

New Hampshire—Laconia, John Chough-lin.

New York—Alexandria Bay, William E.
McDonell.
Ohio—Waverly, Adolph F. Greenbaum.
Pennsylvania—Sayre, George M. Lull.
California—Oroville, J. Marks; Porters-ville, Percival C. Montgomery.
Maryland—Salisbury, Mary D. Ellegood.
Minnesota—Sauk Center, W. O. P. Hilsdale.

Missouri-Bonneterre, Thomas H. Walk-er; West Plains, Henry P. White. New York-Hudson, Willard Peck.

### Post Office Appointments. Today Joseph A. McGeary was appointed chief clerk to the post office inspector, in

charge at San Francisco, Cal. Hardy T. Gregory of North Carolina was today appointed a post office inspector.